

BUBENIK, VLADISLAV.

TECHNOLOGY

BUBENIK, VLADISLAV. Impulsova technika; celostatni vysokoskolska ucebnice. Praha, Statni nakl. technicke literatury. Vol. 1. 1958. 555 p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

BUBENIK, Vl.

The Metra type 954 blade anemometer. Jozna mech opt 6 no.4:128-129
Ap '61.

(Anemometer)

BUBENIK, Vladislav

Display unit for the computer EPOS. Stroje na zprac inf 8:
79-94 '62.

1. Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague.

BUBENIK, Vladislav, ins.

Stroboscopic oscillographs and their advantages. Sde tech 10 no.8:282-284 Ag '62.

BUBENIK, Vladislav, inz.

Broad band oscilloscopes. Sdel tech 12 no.1:15-21 Ja'64.

BUBENIK, Vl., doc. inz. (Prague)

Role of the system of the Epos automatic computer. Tech praca 16 no.8:
569-572 Ag '64.

BUBENIK, Vladislav, doc. inz.

Data processing machines. Tech praca 16 no.9:651-654 S '64

L 24666-66 EWA(h) TG

ACC NR: AT5027849

SOURCE CODE: CZ/2503/65/000/011/0009/0025

AUTHOR: Bubenik, V.

38

ORG: Research Institute of Mathematical Machines, Prague

Bt/

TITLE: Evaluation of computer reliability 25

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska akademie ved. Vyzkumny ustav matematickych stroju. Stroje na zpracovani informaci, no. 11, 1965, 9-25

TOPIC TAGS: electronic computer, electronic component, computer system, system reliability

ABSTRACT: The effectiveness and the practicality of large electronic systems is greatly influenced by their reliability. A computer is as reliable as the guarantee that the information being transferred will not be lost during processing; this is the first requisite for successful operation. Therefore, it is necessary to consider reliability as one of the basic parameters of a computer. The probability of the occurrence of failures in the performance of electronic systems increases with the increased complexity of the computer. The problems of reliability evaluation have become the subject of comprehensive investigations which can be carried out in two different directions: a) a detailed study of the reliability of individual components developing into a study of the reliability of the system as a whole, and b) a study based on data received during operation of the electronic system. This

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ACC NR:AT5027849

paper deals with the evaluation of the second method of computer reliability. The basis is evaluation of the reliability of optimum operating periods in which failure-free service of a computer can be secured with the required degree of reliability. The author also presents the results of a general evaluation of computer reliability, which were obtained by processing data on a functional computer model. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 4 tables, and 13 formulas. [Based on author's abstract] [AM]

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 10Feb64/

ORIG REF: 001/

SOV REF: 001/

OTH REF: 006/

Card 2/2

TURFIT'KO, Aleksandr Fedorovich; BUBENNIKOV, A.V.; kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.;

[Lettering for inscriptions on machinery, engineering,
construction and topographical drawings] Shriftы dlia
nadpisei na mashinostroitel'nykh, inzhenerno-stroitel'-
nykh i topograficheskikh chertezhakh. Izd.2., dop. i
perer. Shcherbinka, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 81 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

VERA BUBENIKOVA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of
Inorganic Substances.

E-2

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 10, 1958, No 32195

Author : Jaroslav Janak, Miroslav Nedorost, Vera Bubenikova.

Inst- : -

Title : Chromatographical Hemimicroanalysis of Gases. XIII. Separation of Chlorine, Bromine and Iodine.

Orig Pub : Com. listy, 1957, 51, No 5, 890-894; Sb. chokhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 6, 1799-1804.

Abstract : The characteristic elution volumes (chromatographical spectra) of Cl_2 , Br_2 and I_2 on silica gel were determined at 15 to 140°. The polarographic method of identification of halogens after their chromatographic separation was developed. The method is based on the height increase of the Ti^{4+} wave after the absorption of the halogen in Ti^{3+} solution. A thermostated column and a micropolarograph of Gey-

Card

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Ústav naftový výzkum Brno, Czech.

Reaction between solid magnesia and silica. I. G. Bubarin. *Soviet. Materialy* 1937. No. 3, 53-6. -In mists. of $MgCO_3$ and SiO_2 in the mol. ratios $MgO : SiO_2 = 0.5:1, 1:1, 1.5:1$ and $2:1$ heated to $1020-1200^\circ$, reaction takes place without any exothermal effect. The velocity of the reaction is considerable at 1020° and increases with temp., leading to an increase in the content of sol. SiO_2 in the products. The reactivity of MgO and SiO_2 depends on the amt. of MgO in the mist. On heating mists. in the ratios $0.5:1$ and $1:1.5$ for 1 hr. at 1200° , isotropic grains of $n = 1.045 \pm 0.005$ appear. Crystn. appears. In the mist. $MgO : SiO_2 = 2:1$ this process is more evident and the anisotropic aggregates have a feeble birefringence and $n = 1.061 \pm 0.005$, corresponding to clinostellate.

E. E. Stefanovsky

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<p>20</p> <p>A method of accelerated determination of the activity of hydraulic additions. V. N. Yung and I. G. Hubenin. <i>Tsiment</i> 9, No. 12, 25-8 (1938).—The accelerated method requires only one filling of the soln. and one titration. The thermostat heated to 105° is equipped with a mixer and a thermoregulator. For every kind of hydraulic addn., a series of tests should preliminarily det. the duration of stirring needed to obtain results approximating those of the activity obtained by the standard method during 1 month. E. E. Stefanowsky</p>																																																			
<p>450-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

BUBENIN, I. G., PANTELYEV, A. S., and BUTT, Yu. M.

"Effect of small additions of limestone on the quality of portland cement", Tsement, 14, No. 3, pp 11-15, 1948.

NOTE: See card for YUNG, V. N. for abstract.

BUBENIN, I. G.

26312 Issledovaniye tsementatsionnykh. Rastvorov. Sbornik nauch. Rabot po
vyazhushchim materialam. m., 1949 s. 190-225--Bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

BUBENIN, I. G.

Bubenin, I. G. - "Investigation of the properties of waterslaked dolomite lime and caustic magnesite," Trudy Mosk. khim.-tekhnol, in-ta im. Mendeleyeva, Issue 15, 1949, p. 80-93

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

BUBENIN, I.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their I-9
Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12645

Author : Bubenin I.

Title : Effect of Calcining Conditions on Properties of Magnesial
Quicklime

Orig Pub : Stroit. materialy, izdeliya i konstruktsii, 1956, No 7, -
29

Abstract : The higher the temperature of calcining (investigated
was the temperature range of 1000-1200°) and the longer
the material is held at a given temperature (within 1-3
hours), the more slowly takes place the hydration of the
quicklime. Rate of hydration is substantially reduced
on an increase of the MgO content. Strength of the lime
can undergo a decrease on increase of the temperature at
which it is calcined. On calcining of limestone contain-
ing 5-10% MgO, and if it remains in the zone of highest

Card 1/2

- 96 -

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12645

temperature \leq 1 hour, it is recommended to utilize a
temperature of 1100°. On more prolonged calcining
the temperature should be lowered to 1000°.

Card 2/2

- 97 -

YUNG, V.N. [deceased]; PANTIMYEV, A.S.; BUTT, Yu.M.; BURKIN, I.G.

Study of the hydration of dispersion mixtures of clinker minerals
containing calcium carbonate and other additives. Trudy MKHTI
no.24:8-14 '57.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Cement) (Calcium carbonate)
(Hydration)

BUBENIN, I.G.

Influence of sintering conditions on the properties of magnesium
quick lime. Trudy MKHTI no.24:111-116 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Magnesium oxide) (Lime)

BUBENIN, I.G.; TIMASHRV, V.V.; NAUMOVA, N.

Effect of the system of clinker firing on the strength of cement.
Trudy MKHTI no.27:300-305 '59. (MIRA 15:6)
(Cement)

GORSHKOV, V.S.; BUZENIN, I.G.; KHMELEVSKAYA, T.A.

Interaction of calcium chloride and gypsum with clinker
minerals and cements. Trudy ~~NIKI~~ no.36:111-115 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cement—Testing) (Lime, Chloride of) (Gypsum)

ROZANOV, B.V.; BUBENINA, Ye.Y.

Use of alternating feed pumps for hydraulic press drives.
Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 2 no.6:32-34 Je '60. (MIRA 15:10)
(Hydraulic presses) (Pumping machinery)

S/182/60/000/006/005/009
A161/A029

AUTHORS: Rozanov, B.V.; Bubenina, Ye.V.

TITLE: On the Use of Variable-Feed Pumps in Hydraulic Press Drives

PERIODICAL: Kuznechno-shtampovoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 6, pp. 32 - 34

TEXT: The pump drive used in variable-feed rotary-piston pumps working with mineral oil is the most economic and flexible of drives used for modern hydraulic presses, but the Soviet industry does not yet produce such pumps with sufficient power, and on the other side designers do not utilize properly variable-feed pumps and use no flywheel in these drives. This causes the rated power of electric motors for hydraulic presses with such a drive to come out higher than in mechanical presses or hydraulic presses with accumulator-pump or with multiplier drive. The authors of this article prove by calculations that the work stroke of a press can be speeded up and the pressure varies automatically without increasing the power of the electric motor when a variable-feed pump is used. The operation of the pump is analyzed and curves are plotted, from which it may be seen that the work stroke time in hot stamping can be reduced by about 50 - 60%. Analogous calculations have been done also for deep extrusion of sheet steel. It is concluded

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S/182/60/000/006/005/009
A161/A029

On the Use of Variable-Feed Pumps in Hydraulic Press Drives

that using variable-feed pumps for extrusion presses the work stroke time can be cut by 30 - 35%; variable-speed pumps are particularly suitable for processes, in which the pressure on the plunger grows abruptly in a small range of the travel, and an even higher effect can be obtained by designing the pump control system so as to maintain constant pump power in this range. It was pointed out before (Ref. 2) that the pump feed must vary in inverse proportion to the pressure to obtain a constant pump power. The authors consider the flywheel in the pump drive as the most effective means for reducing the rated power of the electric motor. The use of variable-speed pumps with flywheel and several cylinders in the press would give a drive with staged rate variation, and sheet stamping presses could have the same rates as the analogous mechanical presses with electric drive motor of equal power. There are 10 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

2405.110, J.
✓ 2949. APPLICATION OF MESH NETWORKS BY REBUILD-
ING OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS IN GERMAN CITIES. 621.316.1(43)
J. Bubenko.

Svenska Elverksfören. Handl., 1955, No. 7, 31 pp. In Swedish.
The mesh network is cheaper to build and to work, it is
easy to extend, the transformers are better utilized, the volt-
age is more stable, and selective isolation of faulty sections
does not affect a large number of consumers. The various
aspects of protection, and the design and working of mesh net-
works, are considered, and photographs of new German pre-
fabricated substations are shown. A substation for 500 kVA
can be obtained complete in prefabricated parts, for 8, 10
and 20 kV.

J.A. Wilcken

BUBENKOV, P.S.

Automatic machine for cutting and cleaning cable. Stroil. i dor.
mashinostr. no.11:38-39 M '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(Cables)

BUBENKOV, P.S.

BUBENKOV, P.S.

~~SECRET~~
Mechanizing assembly work. Stroil. i dor.mashinostr. 3 no.3:30-31
Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Power tools) (Machine shop practice)

BUBENKOV, S.K.

How to fill out the patent forms. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.6:
53-55 Je '63.

(MIRA 1697)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut resinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Patent licenses)

BUBENNIKOV, A. V.

Bubennikov, A. V. — "Surfaces with a Guide Plane. All-Union Correspondence Polytechnic Inst. Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, June, 1955, pp. 87-104.

BUBENNIKOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; GROMOV, M.Ya., prof., doktor
tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; SAGITULLINA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Descriptive geometry; principal methods for projecting
geometric forms on a plane] Nachertatel'naya geometriia;
osnovnye metody proektirovaniia geometrisheskikh form na
ploskosti. Moskva, Vses. sochnyi politekhn. in-t.
Lektsiia no.1. 1959. 46 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Geometry, Descriptive)

BUBENNIKOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; GROMOV, Mikhail Yakovlevich;
IVANOV, N.N., red.; OVSYANNIKOVA, Z.G., red.izd-va;
MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems in descriptive geometry] Sbornik zadach po na-
chertatel'noy geometrii. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1963.
282 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

BUBENNIKOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; GROMOV, M.Ya., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof., otv. red.

[Descriptive geometry; point, straight line, plane,
methods of modification of drawings, curves] Nacherta-
tel'naya geometriia; tochka, priamaia, ploskost', spo-
soby preobrazovaniia chertezhei, krivye linii. Moskva,
Vses. zaochnyi politekhn. in-t, 1964. 354 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

GUNIN, Viktor Mikhaylovich; BUBENNOV, F.S., red.

[Along the Don River; stories of a sports fisherman]
Po Pridon'iu; rasskazy rybolova-sportsmena. Rostov-na-
Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 60 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

SAAK'YAN, Yu.A.; BUBENNOV, F.S., red.

[Chemistry on the Don] Khimiia na Donu. Rostov-na-Donu,
Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 113 p. (MIRA 17:11)

BEREZIN, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, kand. ekon. nauk; ZHDANOV,
Yuriy Andreyevich, doktor khim. nauk, rektor; SAAK'YAN,
Yu.A., red.; BUBENNOV, F.S., red.

[New possibilities of chemistry] Novaia vozmozhnost' khimii. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 71 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Zhdanov).
2. Direktor Rostovskogo khimicheskogo zavoda kommunisticheskogo truda im. Oktyabr'skoy revolyutsii (for Berezin).

GROMOV, Boris Vasil'yevich, zhurnalist; BUBENSHCHIKOV, S., red.

[104 men on drifting ice...] 104 - na dreifuushchei...
Moskva, Politizdat, 1964. 68 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Spetsial'nyy korrespondent gazety "Izvestiya" (for Gromov.

MOKRONOSOV, A.T.; BUBENSHCHIKOVA, N.K.

Translocation of assimilates in potatoes. Fiziol.rast. 8
no.5:560-568 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Gorky Ural State University, Sverdlovsk.

(Plants, Motion of fluids in)

BORULYA, Viktor L'vovich; BUBENSHCHIKOV, S., red.; DANILINA, A.,
tekhn. red.

[Advantage of electrification] Plus elektrifikatsiia.
Moskva, Politizdat, 1963. 91 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Electrification)

KOROTKOV, Sergey Ksenofontovich, Dvazhdy Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo
Truda; BUBENSHCHIKOV, S., red.; SEMENOVA, O., tekhn.red.

[Light over Kol'tsovka] Svet nad Kol'tsovko. Zapisal
S.S.Danilin. Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1963. 119 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhosa imeni V.I.Lenina Chuvashskoy
ASSR (for Korotkov).

(Collective farms--Management)

L 40954-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/HM/WB
ACC NR: AT6024921 SOURCE CODE: UF/2981/66/000/004/0120/0134

AUTHOR: Fridlyander, I. N. (Doctor of technical sciences); Kuznetsova, Ye. A.;
Davydova, N. A.; Bubenshchikov, V. S.; Nabatova, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Delayed failure of Al-Zn-Mg alloy welds 49
47
B+1

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy
(Heat-resistant and high-strength alloys), 120-134

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, high strength alloy, metal weld, ~~weld failure~~,
mechanical failure, ~~delayed failure~~, ~~metal failure~~, metal property, zinc containing
alloy, manganese containing alloy, ~~ATSM aluminum alloy~~, ATSMU aluminum alloy
ATSM aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: The behavior of ATSM and ATSMU alloy welds under stress in air and in
argon has been investigated. The respective content of alloying elements in alloys
was: zinc 4.5 and 4.3%, magnesium 1.8 and 1.5%, manganese 0.6 and 0.3%, and copper
0.75 and 0.1%. The contents of zirconium (0.17%), iron (0.3%), and silicon (0.25%)
were the same in both alloys. The welds were made with AMg6 and AMg4 alloy filler
wire. The specimens were stressed (below the yield strength) by bending in a special
device. It was found that the duration and temperature of aging affects the suscepti-
bility to delayed failure, especially in ATSM alloy welds. Specimens of this alloy
aged at 20C or at 90C were not susceptible to delayed failure, while specimens aged

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ACC NR: AT6024921

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at 100 (100 hr) or 120 (10 hr) and 175 (1 hr) were very susceptible. The susceptibility of ATsM was also affected by the filler wire. The specimens welded with AMg6 alloy filler wire were less susceptible to delayed failure than those welded with AMg4 alloy wire. The susceptibility of ATsMU alloy was lower than that of ATsM alloy and failure was observed only on the specimens welded with AMg4 filler wire and aged at 120C for 10 hr + at 175 for 1 hr. Specimens of ATsM and ATsMU alloys tested in argon remained intact for 50-60 days. Even when removed from argon and left under stress in air, no cracking occurred within 90 days. It appears that the delayed failure of ATsM and ATsMU alloy welds is a result of stress corrosion under the effect of air moisture. The optimum aging conditions for both alloys were 90C for 100 hr. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 9 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 5056

Card 2/2 hs

L 47041-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JH
 ACC NR: AT6024923 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0143/0151

AUTHOR: Fridlyander, I. N.; Kuznetsova, Ye. A.; Bubenshchikov, V. S.

36
 B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Kinetics of aging¹⁴ of an alloy of the Al-Zn-Mg system
 27 27 17

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 143-151

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, zinc alloy, magnesium containing alloy, metal aging,
 ALLOY SYSTEM

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of aging of an alloy of the Al-Zn-Mg system was studied at various temperatures immediately after quenching (30 min at 450°C, cooling in water) and after two months of aging. The alloy had the composition (in %): Zn 4.35, Mg 1.57, Mn 0.45, Zr 0.17, Fe 0.27, Si 0.17, Cu 0.021, bal. Al). The alloy was found to be characterized by a very long aging period at 20°C, probably measured in years. The set of mechanical properties and the nature of change in electrical conductivity correspond to the zone stage of aging. Transition to phase aging may occur at a temperature as low as 50-70°C; it is possible that if the holding time is increased, this transition will shift toward lower temperatures. Preliminary zone aging has an appreciable effect on subsequent aging at high temperatures. It is postulated that some of the zones change in an allotropic manner (or in any other manner related to the zones) into metastable particles, and the particles thus formed have a greater thermal stability.

Card 1/2

L 47041-66

ACC NR: AT6024923

lity than those formed from the nuclei directly in the matrix. This mechanism accounts for the effect of stepwise aging. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 vmb

L 04197-67 EWI(m)/EWP(w)/I/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JB/HW/NB/JH
 ACC NR: AP6028585 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/008/0020/0024

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, Ye. A.; Bubensh chikov, V. S.; Davydova, N. A.; Nabatova, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: The influence of aging on delayed fracture of welded parts made from alloys of the Al-Zn-Mg system

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 8, 1966, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, welding cracking, mechanical property, bending, fractography, argon, heat treatment, precipitation hardening

ABSTRACT: The effect of aging on delayed fracture was studied in welded Al-Zn-Mg alloys. Two alloys were investigated: alloy No. 1--4.5% Zn, 1.8% Mg, 0.6% Mn, and 0.05% Cu; alloy No. 2--4.3% Zn, 1.5% Mg, 0.3% Mn, and 0.1% Cu. Welded pieces were tested under cantilever bending in air and argon at room temperature. Two different welding rods made of AMg6 (6.3% Mg, 0.65% Mn) and AMg4 (4.4% Mg, 0.65% Mn) were used. Mechanical properties were given for various aging treatments. The percentage of samples fractured in air, given as a function of cantilever end displacement, initially increased sharply, but dropped when plastic deformation occurred due to elastic stress relaxation. At small displacements (1.8-1.9 mm), corresponding to 0.6 $\sigma_{0.2}$, the average time to fracture was 60-65 days. Alloy 1 had a greater tendency toward delayed

UDC: 669.715'72:621.79

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L 04197-67

ACC NR: AP6028585

fracture, since in alloy 2 the tendency was only exhibited after step aging and only after using the AMg4 welding rod. For both alloys, the relative number of artificially aged samples that fractured in a period of ten years was given as a function of fracture time. The early fractures (70 days or less) were caused by welding cracks which under stress initiated fracturing. After aging 100 hr at 90°C, the cracks could not propagate readily due to the higher plasticity. Similar tests, done in an argon filled chamber, showed no cracking after 50-60 days even for the severest aging conditions found in atmospheric tests. Correlations with creep studies confirmed that corrosion cracking in alloy No. 1 can only occur for aging at 100°C, 100 hr or at 120°C, 10 hr + 175°C, 1 hr. Microstructures showed that cracking generally occurred in the heat affected zone along grain boundaries. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 140953-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) EM/JH/HW/JD
ACC NR. AT6024920 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/2981/66/000/004/0112/0119

AUTHOR: Kishkina, S. I.; Zilova, T. K.; Kadobnova, N. V.; Drozдовskiy, B. A.; Bubenshchikov, V. S.; Surkova, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Stress-concentration and crack sensitivity of ATsM, ATsMU and AMg6 alloys and their welds

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysoko-prochnyye splavy (Heat-resistant and high-strength alloys), 112-119

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, high strength alloy, stress concentration, notch sensitivity, metal property, / ATsM aluminum alloy, ATsMU aluminum alloy, AMg6M aluminum alloy, AMg6N aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: Hot-rolled ATsM, ATsMU, AMg6M and AMg6N alloy plates 10 mm thick, ATsM and ATsMU alloy forgings, ATsMU and AMg6M alloy extruded shapes, and welds of these alloys have been tested for stress-concentration and crack sensitivity. The sensitivity to stress concentration was evaluated on the basis of tensile tests with notched specimens stressed under an angle of 4-8° to the axis. Crack sensitivity was tested with Mesnoger specimens having artificial cracks 1.5 mm deep. In all cases, specimens of ATsM and ATsMU alloys were tested after

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ACC NR: AT6024920

aging at 90—100C for 100 hr. It was found that plates and extruded shapes of AMg6M alloy and their welds had low sensitivity to crack and stress concentration. The 20% strain-hardened AMg6N alloy plates were found to be crack and stress-concentration sensitive. The AMg6N alloy welds, however, had a low sensitivity to cracks and stress concentrations, identical to that of annealed plates and welds. Welds of high-strength ATsM alloy (tensile strength over 43 kg/mm²) were found to be stress-concentration and crack sensitive. The results of these tests led to the conclusion that AMg6N (strain-hardened AMg6) can be used in large welded structures. The ATsM alloy is less suitable for such structures because of high sensitivity to stress concentrations and cracks. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5056

BUBENTSOV, A., inzh.-konstruktor; POLUKANIN, P., inzh.-konstruktor

Breakdown of turbines on the passenger vessel "Northern
Star." Mor.flot 25 no.6:41-42 J1 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

BUBENTSOV, A.M., inzh.; POLUKANIN, P.N., inzh.

Friction power losses and consumption of lubrication oil by
turbine thrust bearings. Energomashinostoenie 7 no.11:34-38 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Bearings(Machinery))
(Turbines)

BUBENTSOV, A.M., inzh.; POLUKANIN, P.N., inzh.

Effect of the axial racing of the rotor on the performance of sliding
thrust bearings. Sudostroenie 27 no.12:29-33 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Marine engineering)

37094

S/028/62/000/004/001/004

D262/D301

26.2123

AUTHORS:

Bubentsov, A.M. and Polukanin, P.N.

TITLE:

Standardization of thrust bearings for turbines and compressors

PERIODICAL:

Standartizatsiya, no. 4, 1962, 13 - 18

TEXT:

The article describes in detail the new standard MH 25-60 (MN25-60) for two-sided sliding thrust bearings for turbines and compressors. The standard, worked out in 1960 by the Leningradskiy Kirovskiy zavod (Leningrad Kirov Plant), covers five typical sizes of thrust bearings ranging from 80 to 150 mm dia. of thrust shaft neck, for loads from 2.9 to 14.2 tons at mean unit pressure of 20 and 28 kg/cm², and mean peripheral velocity up to 73 m/sec. Basic characteristics are presented in the form of a table. In the specification are included: Type, dimensions, surface finish, component materials (steel bearing races and thrust blocks, bronze packing rings, brass or white copper oil rings, smooth surface method

Card 1/2

Standardization of thrust bearings ... S/028/62/000/004/001/004
D262/D301

of babbitting with 1.5 mm thickness of babbitt layer), and technical requirements. It is stated that the Kingsbury balanced construction type of thrust bearing has been accepted as a standard. There is 1 table. ✓

Card 2/2

BUBENTSOV, A.M., inzh.; POLUKANIN, P.N., inzh.

Effect of the material for cushions of thrust sliding bearings on
their load carrying capacity. Vest.mash. 42 no.4:23-27 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Bearings (Machinery)--Testing)

BURENTSOV, A.M.; POLUKANIN, P.N.

Rolled thin-walled bushings. Mashinostroitel' no.8:40 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)
(Bearings (Machinery))

BURENTOV, A.M., inzh.; POLUKANIN, P.N., inzh.

Achievements of the "Pametrada" scientific research station in
the field of development and design of marine steam turbines (from
foreign journals). Sudostroenie 28 no.8:52-58 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Steam turbines, Marine)

BUBENTSOV, A.M.; POLUKANIN, P.N.

Standardization of the parts of rotors of turbines and compressors.
Standartizatsiia 27 no.12:14-20 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

BURENTSOV, A.M.; POLUKANIN, P.N.

Standardization of sliding thrust bearings. Standartizatsiia
27 no.3:17-24 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Bearings (Machinery)--Standards)

BUEENISOI, A.M., Inzh.; FOLUKANIK, P.N., Inzh.

Steam generator with a supercharger for vessels of the United States
Navy. Sudostroenie no.6:37-42 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

BURENTSOV, F.

Improvement of feeder construction for baking waffle containers.
Khol.tekh.33 no.2:65 Ap-Je '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Moscow--Baking--Equipment and supplies)

BUBENTSOV, S. T.

"Bacterial Infection of Tomato Fruits," Zapiski Astrakhanskoi Stantsii
Zashchity Rastenii ot Vreditel'ei, vol. 2 no. 4, 1930, pp. 35-40. 464.9 As8

SC: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

BUBENTSOV, S. T.

"Results of Work for the Control of Loose Smut in Large-scale Grain Farming,"
Biulleten' VII Vsesoiuznogo S'ezda po Zashchite Rastenii v Leningrade 15-23 Noiabria
1932 Goda, no. 8, 1932, p. 22. 432.92 V96

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

BUBENTSOV, S. T.

"Control of Loose Smut," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii,
no. 2, 1932, pp. 51-53.

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>AM</p> <p>BUBENTZOFF (S. T.). Мульчирование в борьбе с болезнями овощных культур. [Mulching in the control of diseases of truck crops.]—<i>Pl. Prot. Leningr.</i>, 1935, 4, pp. 107-110, 1935. [English summary. Received May, 1936.]</p> <p>Field experiments in 1934 in the Leningrad region showed that mulching the soil with paper (in strips as wide as the rows permit) reduced the loss in mature cauliflowers due to black leg (chiefly caused by <i>Moniliopsis oederholdii</i> [<i>R.A.M.</i>, xiv, p. 278; xv, p. 452] and more rarely by <i>Pythium de Baryanum</i>) from 37.2 to 14.4 per cent. in plots fertilized with stable manure, from 35.6 to 11.9 per cent. in plots that had received mineral fertilizers, and from 33.8 to 15.3 in non-fertilized plots. This reduction was probably due to the growth-stimulating effect of mulching on the plants, which allowed them to escape infection in the seedling stage, when they are most susceptible to the disease.</p>																			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										EXTRACT DATA									
<p>1ST DIVISION</p> <p>2ND DIVISION</p> <p>3RD DIVISION</p> <p>4TH DIVISION</p>										<p>1ST DIVISION</p> <p>2ND DIVISION</p> <p>3RD DIVISION</p> <p>4TH DIVISION</p>									

BUBENTSOV, S. T.

"Thermic Method of Control of Loose Smut," Sbornik Vsesoiuznogo Instituta
Zashchity Rastenii, no. 5, 1933, pp. 79-85. 464.9 L452

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

BUBENTSOV, S. T.

"Contribution to the Laboratory Control Over the Mycelium of Ustilago tritici in Wheat Grain," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935. Goda, 1936, pp. 173-180. 423.92 L541

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

BUBENTSOV, S. T.

"A Method for the Isolation of the Smut Fungus *Ustilago tritici* (Pers.) Rostr. from Infected Wheat Grain," Zashchita Rastenii, no. 12, 1937, pp. 89-94. 421 P942

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

SUBENTSOV, S. T.

"The Control of Loose Smut of Wheat by Chemicals," Itozi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1936 Goda, 1937, pp. 73-80.
423.92 L541

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

BUBENTSOV, S. T.

"Results of the Work for the Basis of Thermic and Chemical Control Measures
Against Wheat Bunt (*Tilletia tritici*) and Loose Smut (*Ustilago tritici*) of Wheat,"
Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za
1939 Goda, 1940, pp. 71-74. 423.92 L541

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

COUNTRY : USSR
 PLANT : Potato Disease. Cultivated Plants. 0
 ABJ. JOUR. : KZhBiol., No.11, 1956, No. 63685
 AUTHOR : Butantsov, S.T.
 : Academy of Agricultural Sciences named Lenin
 : Actinomycosis of Potato in Central Kazakhstan and Its
 : Control.

Tr. Resp. st. zashchity rast. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKHNIL.
 1956, 3, 192-212

ABSTRACT : The common potato scab is widespread in Central Kazakhstan, especially on irrigated soils. The deep and flat form is the most widespread one. The convex form is encountered more seldom. A study of the morphological, culture and physiological characteristics of these scab forms showed that they belong to the species of Actinomyces candidus, A. globisporus and A. violaceus. A temperature of 11-22° favors the development of A. candidus and A. globisporus; A. violaceus at 30° with the soil moisture content of 50-70%. A great incidence of infection with scab was

Card: 1/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Plant Diseases. Cultivated Plants. C
APR. JOUR. : PERIOD., No. 14, 1956, No. 63685
AUTHOR :
ISSN. :
TITLE :
OPIC. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : discovered in the varieties Rekord 792 and Karagaidinskiy
958, especially under the conditions of summer plantings
(95% were affected). Burlichingun variety proved to be
resistant. Sources of infection are soil and planting tubers.
Field experiments showed the effectiveness of additional
acidifying of the soil with sublimed sulfur and physio-
logically acid fertilizers. -- T.S. Maksimova

Card: 2/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons.

M

abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53614
 Author : Dobrov, L., Dubentsov, S.
 Inst : Kazakh Institute of Agriculture
 Title : Mountain Potato Seed Growing
 Orig Pub : S. kh. Kazakhstan, 1957, No 4, 54-56

Abstract : The expedition of the Kazakh Institute of Agriculture which surveyed the 1956 potato plantings in the mountain areas of the Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts determined that potatoes do not thrive at an altitude of 1800-2000 m above sea level. At the altitude of 1200 m in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast, signs of growth were noted only in 2% of the plants of quick ripening varieties (Rannyaya Rosa and Epikur). In the foothill valleys 80% of the early varieties were afflicted with diseases,

Card 1/2

- 40 -

BUBENTSOV, S.T., kand.biolog.nauk

Controlling virus diseases of potatoes in the south of Kazakhstan.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4 no.5:35-36 S-O '59. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Kazakhstan--Potatoes--Diseases and pests)
(Kazakhstan--Virus diseases of plants)

BUEENTSOV, S.T., kand.biolog.nauk

Fusarium wilt of potatoes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. 1 bol. 8
no.2:24-25 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Kazakhstan--Potatoes--Diseases and pests)
(Kazakhstan--Fusarium)

BUBENTSOV, S., kand. biolog. nauk

Cultivation practices in the control of Fusarium wilt of
potatoes. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no. 5:34-35 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kazakhskiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Alma-Ata.

BURENTSOVA, A.A.

Regulator of the consumption of blast-furnace gases,
equipped with an automatic device correcting temperature
changes. Koks i khim. no.7:39-40 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Rutschenkovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Rutschenkovo—Coke industry—Equipment and supplies)

BUBER, B., kand.tekhn.nauk; YUDITSKIY, F., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Marine steam engines" by V. V. Lakhanin. Rech. transp. 20 no.9:
56 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Marine engines) (Lakhanin, V. V.)

SOV/124-58-3-2853

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 43 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Buber, B.I.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Work of River-boat Steam Engines on the Basis of the Theory of Similarity (Issledovaniye raboty rechnykh parovykh mashin na osnove teorii podobiya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novosibir. in-ta inzh. vod. transp., 1956, Nr 2, pp 205-211

ABSTRACT: The analysis of the results of tests of river boats has made it possible to establish empirical relationships between certain non-dimensional quantities which characterize the operation of the steam engines of such boats. The use of these relationships permits the determination of the optimal working conditions for such an engine.

S. S. Grigoryan

Card 1/1

BUBER, B.I.

Determination of optimum operating conditions of marine steam powered machines. Trudy MIIT no.139:254-262 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Murmanskoye vyssheye ~~morskodnoye~~ uchilishche.
(Marine engines)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CERNY, M; BURDA, I; ZAGAR, J.

Institute of Organic Chemistry of Charles University, Prague
(for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 8, 1981, pp 1563-1577

"Synthesis with Anhydrous Sugar III. On the Reaction of 2-O-
Tocoyl-1,6:3,4-Dianhydro-beta-D-Galactopyranose with
Sodiumhydroxide."

BUEKMAN, G.S.

The use of radioisotopes in the textile industry. Tekst.prom.16
no.4:60-61 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications) (Spinning)

BUBERMAN, G.S.

25-9-11/40

AUTHOR: Buberman, G.S., Engineer

TITLE: Atomic Energy and Textiles (Energiya atoma i tekstil')

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 9, p. 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the use of radioactive isotopes in the textile industry for the control and regulation of technological processes. Such isotopes can be used for example for controlling the uniformity of fibers in textile bands while being transported by rotating cylinders. A radioactive device for such purposes is the "OHJ-1" which is commercially produced and widely used in the Soviet textile industry. It was developed at the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Cotton Industry (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti) by a team of mechanical engineers under the supervision of K.D. Pismannik. An apparatus for controlling the weight of substances used for coating fabrics, such as oilcloth and leatherette, is the "EMB" built by the "Tekstil'pribor" plant. Very useful devices are the radioactive ionizers which are applied for removing static electricity that often accumulates in yarn winding and twisting machines. By ionizing the air at the critical spot with a radioactive radiator the trouble is easily eliminated and much

Card 1/2

Atomic Energy and Textiles

25-9-11/40

valuable time saved, not to mention the increase in the productivity of the machines. Such ionization of the air has also proved effective in preventing the accumulation of dust particles on warps in looms, caused by similar electric charges. Recently, it has been discovered that irradiation of certain types of synthetic fibers with gamma-rays and neutrons considerably improves their physical properties. There are four figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

BURMAN, G.S., inzhener.

New instrument for automatic wool setting. Priborostroenie
no.9:25-26 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Photoelectric measurements) (Looms)

G.S. Baberman

AUTHOR: ~~E.S. Baberman~~ SOV/102-58-2-3/10

TITLE: Use of a magnetic control with an A-c motor in the textile and consumer goods industries. (Pro zastosuvannya magnitnoho pryvoda z elektro-dvynnom pereminnoho strumu v tekstyl'niy i lehkyy promyslovosti)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatyka, 1958, No.2. pp. 21-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The control is designed to produce variable speeds with three-phase asynchronous motors; magnetic amplifiers are used (the particular ones used here have been detailed previously, ref.(1)). The prototype model on which test data are reported employed an A52-4 motor, of rated power 7 kilowatts at 1440 rpm, and of rated torque 4.7 kg.m. The normal rotor was replaced by a special Shenfer one with two slip-rings and 16 longitudinal grooves 2 mm wide and 1/3 of the radius deep. The maximum permissible current at 300 rpm was then 20 A (three-phase operation). Figure 1 shows the theoretical circuit of the controller (mark RSD-1). The magnetic amplifier 1 uses six inductors each of core area 36 cm² and winding window 72 cm², etc. Full details of the three-phase current transformer 2 and of the voltage transformer 3 are also given. These are star-star and triangle-star connected respectively. The rectifiers and rheostats (present and control, 8 and 7 respectively) are also detailed. Figure.2. shows the torque, etc. vs. the speed (in rpm); Figure.3. shows the transient response. The load torque of the (fabric) printing machine varies by $\pm 10\%$; the

Card 1/2

SOV/102-58-2-3/10
Use of a magnetic control with an A-c motor in the textile and consumer goods industries.

stability at various speeds is illustrated in Figure.4. (speed vertically, torque horizontally). The uses of the device are briefly discussed. Ways of reducing the size (i.e. cost) of the amplifier are discussed; the most effective is to replace the selenium rectifiers by germanium diodes. Certain methods of increasing the starting torque (i.e. of decreasing the run-up time) by briefly running the motor at full power, with an electrical speed interlock to cut in the controller as the set speed is approached, are then discussed. The mechanics of the speed interlock are illustrated in Fig.5. the electrical system in Fig.6. The paper contains no equations, 6 figures and 5 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzna proyektno-konstruktors'ka kontora "Proyekt mashdetal'"
Moskva (All-Union Planning and Design Office "Proyekt mashdetal'", Moscow)

SUBMITTED: August 25, 1957.

1. Induction motors--Control systems
2. Magnetic amplifiers
- Applications
3. Magnetic amplifiers--Test results

Card 2/2

BUBERMAN, G.S., insh.

How programmed regulator. Tekst.prom. 20 no.6:16-20
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Textile machinery)

BUBERMAN, G.S.

Multiple operating mode program controller. Priborostroenie
no.3:19-20 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Automatic control)

BUBBS, R.I.

Problem of the innervation of the fallopian tube. Akush.i gin.
36 no.4:102-109 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(FALLOPIAN TUBES—INNERVATION)

BURES G F.

K metodika raspovedaniia otnosheniia glazhety i tugok-
hosti. /Method of diagnosis of unilateral deafness and
hard of hearing/ Vest. otorinol. Vol. 12, No. 2 Mar-
Apr 50 p. 63-5.

1. Leningrad.

GLAZH. Vol. 19, No. 2 Aug. 1950

PA 244T37

BUBES, S. F.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery

Mar 53

"The Length of Time in Which Bacteriophages With Inadequate Lytic Action Towards Bacilli of the V-Type Are Eliminated by Children Who Have Been Treated With Bacteriophages," S. F. Bubes, Lab of Intestinal Infections, Dagestan Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol

"Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, i Immunobiol" No 3, pp 51-53

The V-type of Flexner bacilli, which was very rare in the USSR before, is encountered with increasing

244T37

frequency. The dysentery bacteriophage in use at present has an inadequate content of the component whose antigenic structure corresponds to the V-type. It is adequate with respect to its corresponding effectiveness against the W-type. Phages supplied by the Dagestan Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol, Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Moscow Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol imeni I. Mechnikov, and Stavropol' Inst of Epidemiol and Microbiol were tested. Dysentery bacteriophages that are adapted more closely to regional requirements must be developed.

244T37

BUBES, S.F.

Microbiological characteristics of so-called "winter dysentery."
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.8:86 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Dagestanskogo instituta pitatel'nykh sred
(DYSENTERY--BACTERIOLOGY)

Bubes, S.F.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary Microbiology

F-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol., No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68624

Author : Bubes, S.F., Krivosheeva, Yu.V.

Title : The Sources of Dysentery Infection in Very Young Children.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Dagestansk. n.-i. in-t po proiz-vu pitatel'n.
Sred, 1956, No 2, 98-100

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 69 -

BUBES, S. F.

USSR / Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21972

Author : Bubes, S.F.

Inst :

Title : A Bile-Citrate-Rosolic Medium for Isolating Dysentery, Typhoid
and Paratyphoid Fever Microbes.

No. 9

Orig Pub: Labor. delo, 1956, No 2, 23-25

Abstract: A variant of a bile-citrate medium is suggested with addition of rosolic acid, which inhibits coccal growth: to 1 liter of nutrient agar add 10 g lactose, 8.5 g hyposulfite, 3 g disubstituted potassium acid phosphate, 10 g trisubstituted sodium citrate and 90 ml bile. A pH of 7.2 is established; then 3 ml of a 1% aqueous solution of neutral red and 2 ml of a 2% alcoholic solution of rosolic acid are added. When bile is substituted by 8.4 g of "dry bile salts" per liter (which salts is not indicated), no addition of rosolic acid is necessary and, notwithstanding, the selective properties of the medium are somewhat improved. The Flexner and

Card : 1/2

-12-

USSR / Microbiology. Medical and Veterinary Microbiology. F-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 21972

Sonne diphtherial bacteria and the thphoid-paratyphoid-fever bacteria form round colorless colonies 1-1.2 mm in diameter on this medium; at times they are pink and somewhat smaller. Shiga bacteria barely grow. Enterococci do not grow. Proteus does not cluster. The growth of intestinal bacillus is inhibited: only 5% of colonies grow by comparison with those seeded on agar. 1600 tests of matter from dysentery patients showed that the given medium yields only 12.8% fewer cases of dysentery bacteria isolation than Ploskirev's agar.

*Laboratoriya kishhechnykh
infektsiy Dagestanskogo
institut epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii.*

Card

: 2/2

-13-

BUDES, Ya.I., kand.med.nauk (Rostov-na-Donu)

Account of the proceedings of the Rostov-on-Don Urological
Society for 1958. Urologia 25 no.1:78-79 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(ROSTOV-ON-DON--UROLOGICAL SOCIETIES)

BUBESKA, Ivan; MIKSOVSKY, Miroslav

Spectrographic determination of calcium, magnesium, iron, and manganese in carbonates. Cas min geol 9 no. 1:43-48 '64.

1. Ustredni ustav geologicky, Praha.

~~BUBEVA-IVANOVA, L.~~

BUBEVA-IVANOVA, L.

~~Cardiac glycosides; problem of production of medicinal plants in
Bulgaria. Farmatsia 4 no.2:11-17 Mr-Apr '54.
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES,
*prod. in Bulgaria)~~

COUNTRY : BULGARIA H
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and
 Their Uses. Part 3. Synthetic and Natural*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 2143
 AUTHOR : Ivanov, V.; Bubeva-Ivanova, L.
 INST. : Scientific Research Institute of Pharmacy
 TITLE : Photochemical Study of Angelica, Fancici,
 Vandas
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. N.-i. in-t farmatsiya, 1957, 1, 65-70
 ABSTRACT : From the roots of the above-named plant, the
 following were isolated: 1.5% of essential oil
 (sp. wt. 0.949, $[\alpha]_{20}^D -19.6^\circ$, acid number
 3.45, other number 25.8), possessing a marked
 spasmolytic action, and a substance with m.p.
 85-96, which represents the sum of three sub-
 *Medicinal Substances. Galenicals and
 Medicinal Forms

CARD: 1/2

H-57